

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XXI.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1889.

NO. 5.

NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS BY

E. ROSCOE REED,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS \$1.00 Per Year.

Our advertising rates made known on application at this office.
Business notices five cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage, birth, death and church notices inserted free.
Obituary, comments, resolutions, cards of thanks etc., will be charged for at a reasonable rate.
Correspondence from every school district in this territory is solicited containing local news.
Anonymous communications not inserted under any circumstances.

F. & P. M. Time Card.

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1889

NORTH 55, 9:30 a. m., 1:23, 6:44 p. m.
SOUTH 1:33, 9:25 a. m., 2:45, 5:53 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

MUSIC Instruction on Piano or Organ, also Vocal lessons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms very reasonable. Mrs. F. C. Mearns.

J. B. McCracken, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office at Northville, Mich.

E. N. Root, DENTAL PARLORS, Opposite Northville Block, on Center street. All work guaranteed and prices reasonable.

C. V. THORNTON, Jr., Auctioneer. Having many years of experience in handling farm property and business concerns as an auctioneer or in the sale of real estate. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address care of J. B. McCracken, or arrangements can be made at the Recorder's office.

W. WORTH WENDELL, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Deeds and Mortgages drawn. Wills drafted. Collections made. Office in Court block, Northville, Mich.

J. E. DENT, DENTAL PARLORS, OVERTON street, Northville, Mich. All kinds of dental work guaranteed and prices reasonable.

S. E. CALDWELL, HOUSES AND LOTS for sale or rent. Inquire of E. S. Woodman, Northville.

P. CAMPBELL, VETERINARY SURGEON, and dentist. Veterinary graduate of Ohio Veterinary College. Office at Macomber's, Northville. Horses examined as to soundness and value.

E. R. DENT, NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention to conveyancing and drawing of wills.

SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. ALLEN M. HARMON POST, NO. 215, Department of Michigan, meets every Friday. Visitors made welcome. E. K. DENT, Com. J. K. LOWDEN, Adjt.

CHO. EX. FRIENDS—Union Council No. 5, meets in Cho. Ex. Friends hall the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock. B. G. WEBSTER, C. W. B. JAMES, Secy.

K. NIGITS OF PYTHIAS meet every Thursday night at their Castle Hall in Auburn, Sunday Lodge open at 8 o'clock. J. D. LEBROCK, C. H. BOYCE, R. O. R. & S.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sait, Druggist, Biopsy, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at A. M. Randolph's Drug Store.

LOOSE'S RED CLOVER PILLS

CURE SICK Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, 25c per box, 5 boxes for \$1. For sale by Geo. C. Hueston.

BOILS, CARBUNCLES and STIES are circumscribed inflammation of the skin involving the deeper parts. They are generally caused by impure materials floating in the blood. Purify the blood and it is surprising how rapidly they disappear. Try Loose's Extract Red Clover Blossoms. Best blood purifier in the world.

TOWN TALK.

\$1,500 to loan on good security. School begins two weeks from next Monday.

The Baptist Sunday school are picnicking to-day in J. D. Yerkes' grove. Another free lecture by the traveling doctor on the corner Saturday eve. J. O. Knapp will be in the market for bulk apples, beans and general produce this fall.

The contract has been let to W. H. Brigham to place the new boiler at the school house.

A honey social. What's that? Well go to the McKean building next Saturday evening and find out.

Deputy-sheriff White will soon have to assume the uniform adopted by sheriff Littlefield for his deputies.

Services in the Baptist church next Sunday. Preaching by Rev. G. W. Taft on Japan and its mission work.

Parties were in town this week to see about starting a new factory here. We hope to be able to give more of the particulars in the near future.

Frank Smith proposes to die game. He does not give up yet in his efforts to beat the Plymouth horses in a race. They will yet hear from him.

Martin VanSickle had a horse stolen from his pastures Tuesday but found it the next day in the woods some distance from his home where it had been left.

There will be a memorial service in the G. A. R. hall this (Friday) evening in memory of Jasper N. Brown, who was a member of Co. D, 5th Mich. Cav. He recently died in Clinton county.

A gentleman in town this week who visits the place occasionally remarked "What an improvement in the looks of your Main street since it has been graded." Why was it not done before?

And yet another petty burglary to record Tuesday evening the house of Henry Priest was entered while the family were in the other part of the house. Nothing was taken, but the audacity of the thing is what creates astonishment. Is it not about time for a vigilance committee to be organized?

A letter received from Rev. Dr. Erdson says he is enjoying his stay up north. For one day's pleasure he caught fifty-nine speckled trout, stepped in a hole and jammed his toe. He had to lay up for a day or so to get trout and nurse his toe. He claims his temper was not ruffled by the accident, however.

A letter received by John Waterman from his grandson—Lieutenant John C. Waterman, who is in the regular army and stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., says that the different companies of regulars in the far west are ordered into a camp 200 miles from there to drill in the movements of brigades in battle. They cannot get this drill when companies are stationed separate.

We give considerable space this week to the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case known as Northville vs Westfall. It will be observed by reading it that the desired object—that of knowing whether the ordinance under which he was prosecuted was valid or not—was not passed on by the court. We know no more today about its validity or merit than we did before the commencement of the suit. It cannot be said that the suit was fruitless, as this suit had as much as anything else did in closing a saloon in this village. It was worth all it cost in this respect.

Editor Record—If strangers visiting your pleasant village could enter and leave it in some other direction their impression of the place would be much more favorable. That filthy old mill pond ever offers the first salutation to the visitor and the salutation is not pleasant either to the eyes or the nose. Cannot your enterprising citizens either clean it out or dry it up?

TRAVELER.

EXCURSION TO PETOSKEY AND TRAVERSE CITY

Tuesday, Sept. 3, over the Detroit, Lansing & Northern. Special train through without change. Fare, \$5 from Detroit, Plymouth or South Lyon for the round trip. Tickets good for 10 days.

PERSONALS.

Miss Myrtle Blair was in town over Sunday.

Miss Louise Beal is visiting at Greenville.

Miss Libbie Nice has returned, after a four week's vacation.

C. J. Ball and wife returned from Charlevoix last evening.

Revs. Fred A. Smart and S. Reed, of Saginaw, were in town Monday.

Mrs. Rachel Ford, of Flint, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. R. Stevens.

Mrs. A. M. Randolph left Wednesday for Port Sanilac to visit a sister.

Harrison Yerkes writes that he is improving in health at the water cure.

Mrs. I. N. Starkweather and daughter, May, are spending the week in Detroit.

Mrs. H. O. Waid and daughter Mrs. L. A. Babbitt are rusticating up North.

The Misses Lou and Edith Reed returned from their Bay View trip yesterday.

G. M. Long and wife returned Wednesday from their visit at Cho and other points.

The Misses Julia and Ida Lalley, of Detroit, are guests of Charles H. Northrop.

Mrs. S. Ryan, of East Saginaw, is spending the week visiting friends in this village.

Mrs. F. N. Clark and child left last Wednesday to spend a month on Macanac Island.

Mrs. John Harmon is improving, but very slowly. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mrs. Ella Wilcox and daughter, Mable, of Cadillac, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rachel Beal.

The Misses Lida and Nellie McRout are spending a week with their father at Lexington.

Prof Houghton is in attendance at the state teachers' institute being held in Detroit this week.

John Blackwood is slowly recovering from his run of sickness so as to be on the streets occasionally.

Mrs. Cass Allen and daughter Edith are visiting Mrs. L. L. D. Ls and other relatives this week.

Mrs. Beckwell and daughter, Inez, are expected to come Saturday evening, A. E. will wear a happy smile.

Reunion of Co. D, 5th Mich. Cav. at Ovid next Tuesday. Most of the old members from here will attend.

Mrs. Willie Yerkes is down again so as to be confined to the house. Indications point to a run of fever.

Prof S. L. Houghton has moved and is comfortably settled in his new home—the Hall house on Cady street.

Miss May Haven left for her home in Ypsilanti Monday, accompanied by Miss May Sutton who will visit friends there.

S. H. Marquissee is visiting his niece, Mrs. Geo. H. Sinclair. Mr. M. was here in the spring and made many friends.

Mrs. James Dubnar, Mrs. W. P. Johnson and Mrs. B. A. Wheeler with her children are visiting Mrs. Chas. Williams at Alpena.

W. D. Wood and wife entertained a large company by musical renderings at Sanas & Porter's store on the new piano on exhibition there.

Charles Harmon, of Iowa, and Frank Harmon, of Pottsville, Pa., with their wives, were called home this week to the bedside of their mother.

Samuel Stark and wife, of Brighton are visiting his brother, Geo. W. Stark. Mr. Stark has a cancer on the side of his face which has eaten his cheek away.

C. G. Harrington and E. K. Simonds with their families left Wednesday morning for a few days fish and enjoyment at the lake. Their leaving or something else brought on a spell of cooler weather.

Don Yerkes has returned to Lansing to take his place as pitcher in the ball club of that place after an absence of six weeks. He is one of the main stays of that club and they bank on him helping them out.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

THE VILLAGE OF NORTHVILLE VS OLIVER WESTFALL.

Filed July 11, 1889.

LONG, J. — The defendant was arrested, tried and convicted on September 20, 1887, before a justice of the peace and a jury, upon a complaint and warrant charging him with unlawfully keeping and maintaining a saloon in said Village and with having on August 10, 1887, sold intoxicating liquors to divers persons therein in violation of ordinance number twenty-nine relating to the suppression of saloons.

The ordinance referred to provides: "That on and after the first day of May, 1887, all saloons for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in the Village of Northville shall be prohibited and suppressed, that any person who shall keep or open a saloon for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment of not less than ten days nor more than ninety days or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court, together with the costs of such prosecution for such violation of the ordinance. Provided that should such offender fail to pay such fine or penalty he may be imprisoned for any time not to exceed ninety days unless payment thereof sooner be made."

Upon conviction the justice adjudged the defendant should pay a fine of thirty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution by ten o'clock in the afternoon of September 21, 1887, and in default thereof be imprisoned in the Detroit House of Correction for the term of thirty days unless such fine and costs were so paid.

From this conviction and judgment the defendant appealed to the Circuit Court for Wayne County. On the trial in the Circuit Court it appeared that the defendant kept and maintained a saloon in said village on the day set out in the complaint and warrant and that he did on that day sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors to various persons. On the part of defendant it was claimed and the court permitted the facts to be shown that the defendant before the time of such sales, made and executed the bond required by the statutes or the state of persons engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the penalty of six thousand dollars with two sufficient sureties, and presented the same to the village council for approval but that the council refused to approve such bond for the sole reason that the ordinance prohibited the sale of liquor in the village.

Upon the bond being presented to the council for approval the village clerk was directed to and did endorse thereon the following: "At a regular meeting of the village council held Tuesday evening, May 24, 1887, a motion was passed that the within bond be rejected on the ground that there is an ordinance that prohibits and suppresses the sale of liquors in saloons in said village etc."

It also appeared that on May 2, 1887, the defendant paid the county Treasurer of Wayne County \$300, the amount of the tax required under the provisions of the statute, of all persons engaging in the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors and that thereafter such money was paid by the county Treasurer over to the village of Northville.

Upon the close of the testimony the Court to instruct the jury: "1. If the jury believe the evidence on the part of the prosecution they must find the defendant guilty."

This request the Court refused to give but stated to the jury that he left the whole case to them under the circumstances, as a question of fact to say whether the defendant was guilty or not, but stating to counsel in presence of the jury, that if he had been requested by defendant he would not have let the case go to the jury.

The contention of the counsel for the defendant, first, is that the ordinance is invalid, as its effect is to suspend the operation of the state law, giving every person the right to sell liquors upon payment of the tax and giving the requisite bond.

From the view we take of the case upon the actual question does not become important and we therefore express no opinion upon that branch of the case.

Under the general act for the incorporation of villages, however, as amended in 1883, (Act No. 22 Public Acts of 1883) every village subject to the provisions of the act in addition to the other powers conferred is empowered "To suppress saloons for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors."

This act was amended by Act No. 62 of the Legislature of 1875, granting and defining the powers and duties of incorporated villages.

This act was amended by Act No. 247, Laws of 1879. Section 2 of this act provides: "When by the provisions of this act the council of any village has authority to pass ordinances for any purpose, they may prescribe penalties and forfeitures not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a greater fine or penalty is herein authorized, or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days or

both in the discretion of the court, together with the costs of prosecution for each violation of any such ordinances, and provides that the offender on failing to pay such fine, penalty or forfeiture and the costs of prosecution, may be imprisoned not exceeding ninety days unless payment thereof be sooner made, and also that the offender be kept at hard labor during such imprisonment. Such fine, penalty or forfeiture and imprisonment for the violation of any ordinance shall be prescribed in the ordinance and if imprisonment be adjudged in any case it may be in the village prison or in the county jail of the county in which the village is located or in any other place of confinement provided by the village for such purposes, in the discretion of the court."

Section seven of the act provides: "Whenever a penalty shall be incurred for the violation of any ordinance and no provision shall be made for the imprisonment of the offender upon conviction thereof, such penalty may be recovered in action of debt or assumption."

It is also provided by this section that prosecutions, except as against corporations, be commenced by warrant, and that proceedings relating to the arrest and custody of the accused during the pendency of the suit and that the pleadings and all proceedings upon the trial of the cause, and in procuring the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and in the rendition of judgment and the execution thereof, except as otherwise provided by the act, be governed by and conform as nearly as may be to the provisions of law regulating the proceedings in criminal causes cognizable by justices of the peace.

It is provided that in suits commenced by warrant the jury, which is provided for in the act shall be selected and summoned as in criminal cases cognizable by justices of the peace.

The warrant shall be in the name of the people of the state of Michigan, and set forth the substance of the offense.

(Continued to fourth page.)

Editing a paper is a pleasant thing. If it contains too much of a political matter, people won't have it; if it contains too little, they won't have it. If the type is too large, it doesn't contain enough reading matter, if too small, they can't read it. If the reports are published, some folks say "how are things but hushed up, if they are omitted, they say there is a war on." If we put in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a little head. If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fool. If we publish our material, they condemn us for not giving them selections. If we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not giving them what they have not read in some other paper. If we give a man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial, if we do not, all hands say we are a great booby. If we publish an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous. If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to be in their house. If we attend church, they say it is only for effect; if we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked. If we speak well of any act, folks say we dare not do otherwise, if we censure they call us a traitor. If we remain in our office and attend to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows; if we go about a bit, they say we had better stay at home and get on with our work. If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted; if we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money.

BUSINESS FLASHES.

Items under this head five cents a line each week.

A FINE \$250 Ladies since that it does not take a bonus to make it sell. Every pair warranted. Made by Dehn & Young. Call and see them at Stark Bros.

BUTTERICK PAPER PATTERNS at one-quarter off at G. A. Starkweather & Co's., at P. mouth.

SECOND HAND BOOK STORE in good condition for sale cheap at Geo. E. Waterman & Co's.

SAGINAW PROPERTY to trade for property in or near Northville or Plymouth.

CIGARS of the choicest brands, such as Fumado, Bark's Van, Record Breakers, Ren Hui, etc. at Stark Bros.

Will buy a good nice home not far from the Methodist church. Inquire at this office.

LOANS NEGOTIATED And money to loan on real estate. Inquire at this office.

THE STATE.

A-Free Man.

Four years ago Charles Rynd of Adrian, son of the well-known Dr. Rynd, was charged with stealing a letter from the United States mail. Rynd was arrested and convicted of the charge upon an information filed by Mr. Cutcheon, who was at that time district attorney. He was sentenced to three years in the Detroit house of correction. Rynd was scarcely 21 years old at the time and had shortly before this unfortunate occurrence married a most estimable young lady of Adrian.

He was taken to the Detroit house of correction, where he served nearly one year. Then he applied to the court for his discharge on the ground that he was entitled to an indictment by a grand jury before he could be tried; according to a recent ruling of the United States supreme court. District Attorney Black was the incumbent at that time. Rynd's case was argued before Judge Brown who held that the point was well taken and thereupon discharged Rynd. District Attorney Black thereupon re-arrested Rynd and had him indicted in accordance with the ruling of the supreme court. But instead of trying him on the indictment, Judge Brown, who had released Rynd on condition that he would give a bond to appear and receive sentence when requested to do so. The bond was furnished and Rynd was released. The District Attorney pursued this course in order to deter United States prisoners in the house of correction from making application for their discharge upon similar grounds. Sentence has been suspended over Rynd's head for three years past. In the meantime his career was closely watched. It was found that he had thoroughly reformed and had become a most exemplary citizen, and he has been given his absolute freedom.

The State K. of L.

At the annual meeting of the state assembly K. of L. held in Detroit, the following officers were elected: State master, William Henry; district clerk, worthy foreman, E. Van Winkle; battle cry, recording and financial secretary, T. M. Sheriff; Detroit, treasurer, R. W. Ostrander; Kalamazoo, state statistician; Henry Schulte; Lansing, executive board—Jas Croley; Cadillac, H. F. Baker; Clayton, James O'Grady; Saginaw, delegate to the G. A., E. Van Winkle; alternate, James Morrow, Adrian.

A resolution protesting against the recent purchases by British capital and demanding America for Americans was adopted. The eight hour law and T. V. Powderly were endorsed. Some minor matters were considered.

Record and Financial Secretary Sheriff read his report. It was exhaustive, carefully compiled and covered the ground thoroughly. That his work has been satisfactory to the state assembly is shown by the fact that he was re-elected. The report showed that seven new assemblies have been formed. Eleven assemblies had ceased work. The membership had increased ten per cent during the past two quarters, but previous to that there had been a falling off. There have been four halls erected and dedicated by the order in the state, five co-operative associations formed, mostly in the north. The only lack out was the coopers at Hillsdale, which is continued from last year. There are 76 assemblies in the state, running and in good standing.

Richard Trevellick made a very eloquent closing address, and Henry L. Allen a very practical inaugural address.

Monthly Crop Report.

For the Michigan crop report for August, returns have been received from 840 correspondents, representing 670 townships. The average yield of wheat per acre as estimated is 15.1 bushels in the southern counties, 12.7 in the central and 14.32 in the northern counties. These figures represent the average of the estimates of all correspondents reporting from each section, and are mainly based on examinations made when harvesting and stacking.

In addition to the above, 252 correspondents in the southern counties and 25 in the central have furnished reports of 599 jobs of actual threshing which showed an average of 17 bushels to the acre in the southern and 16 bushels in the central counties. This average here per acre as obtained from these things represents an output of only a limited number of jobs, however, while correspondents have reported what they believed to be a fair average for the whole of their respective localities. The reports as to quality indicate that the output of wheat will be much below threshers' measure.

Oats are estimated to yield 35 bushels per acre in the southern, 37 in the central and 40 in the northern counties. The condition of corn is lower than for a number of years, doubtless owing to the cold nights.

Potatoes indicate 5 per cent of an average condition. Meadows and pastures show 97 per cent, clover sown this year 5 per cent and the yield of hay 94 per cent.

Apples promise 73 per cent of an average crop in the southern and 50 per cent in the central counties.

Michigan's Salt Yield.

The report of Salt Inspector George W. Hull for July makes the following exhibit of salt manufactured in Michigan:

County	Bbls
Saginaw	111,900
Bay	105,949
Maumee	103,478
Iosco	45,112
Mason	39,512
St. Clair	22,172
Huron	16,104
Midland	8,768

Total 449,826

This shows an increase over the inspection in July, 1888, of 54,154 barrels. The salt inspection year begins in December and the annexed table gives the total for each year to Aug. 1, for a series of years:

1884	1,738,073
1885	1,828,822
1886	2,065,500
1887	2,373,542
1888	2,502,317
1889	2,217,728

Holstein-Friesian Association.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has offered four special premiums to be competed for at the state fair. They aggregate \$550 and are as follows: For the Holstein Friesian cow making the best one day butter record, first premium—gold medal valued at \$50 and

Second premium 30 00

For the Holstein Friesian cow making best one day milk record, first premium—gold medal valued at \$50 and

Second premium 30 00

For the Holstein Friesian cow winning the first premium for butter competition open to other breeds, a premium of 50 00

For the best herd of Holstein Friesian cattle, first premium 100 00

The Detroit city directory for 1889 gives that city a population of 270,492.

Judge Wixson Dead.

Hon. Levi L. Wixson, one of the most prominent lawyers of northern Michigan, died at his residence at Caro, Aug. 3. He was a graduate from the law department of the state university and was for 12 years judge of probate for Sanilac county. He was afterwards elected prosecuting attorney of that county. In 1879 he was elected judge for the judicial district comprised of Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac counties. In 1881 he was again elected circuit judge for six years, but was obliged to resign on account of poor health. In 1887 he entered the law practice again, associating himself with T. C. Quinn of Caro.

Another Detroit Murder.

Another murder occurred in Detroit on the night of Aug. 3. Herman Dieball was killed by one Lewis Little, a bosom friend, with whom he had been spending the evening. The men had been drinking and started to go home together. They became involved in a dispute, and from words passed to blows. Little picked up a shovel and struck Dieball over the head, and proceeded to pound him after he had fallen. Dieball was taken home, and a physician called, but the injured man died a few hours later. Little was arrested, and is now in jail on a charge of murder.

WOLVERINE ITEMS.

Carlos E. Dexter of Michigan a postoffice inspector has resigned.

G. F. Stevens, postoffice news agent at South Haven, has been put under arrest for debt on the order of Eaton & Lyon of Grand Rapids and taken to Paw Paw in charge of an officer. Stevens has been embarrassed for a long time. Creditors have been temporarily appeased with promises of future payment. He was accompanied to the county jail by his young wife.

Emery Allen of Hartland has had a cherry stone taken from his ear which was put there over 50 years ago by a mischievous boy.

Daniel McLaren's barn, in Lima, Wash-taw county, burned a few days ago with 50 tons of hay and the season's wheat crop. The loss will reach \$2,000, with but small insurance. The fire was a mysterious one.

Gen. Alger is the most prominent candidate for commander in chief of the G. A. R. to be elected at Milwaukee.

Capt. Edward F. Douglass of Houghton has been appointed major and assistant inpector general on the Governor's staff.

E. T. Lee, agent at East Saginaw of the Crescent Candy company, was arrested a few days ago and taken to Toledo to answer to a charge of embezzling \$300.

James Duffey, the C & W M engineer who was tried at Grand Haven for running over a boy, has been acquitted.

H. L. Kosca who served throughout the war as a member of a Colorado artillery company, died in East Saginaw a few days ago.

The Marquette & Northeastern Railroad is now graded to within ten miles of Traverse City and Manistee direct connection.

Housemen and sportsmen in general are highly pleased with the outcome of the 224 trotting class at Buffalo Aug. 8, for the Michigan stallion Alex, owned by Frank L. Noble of Grand Rapids, won the day in three straight heats. The fastest time was 2:17 1/2, and the stakes were \$3,000.

Oregon Hamilton of Newsgo, who has served two years of a life sentence for the murder of his infant daughter, is in jail awaiting calmly the new trial granted by the supreme court.

The Nickless box factory and 70,000 feet of lumber were destroyed by fire in Bay City Aug. 10. Loss, \$20,000.

The state board of health reports diphtheria present at eight places, scarlet fever at ten places, typhoid fever at five places, and measles at two places.

Jon than Whitton, of Allen, Hillsdale county, had a horse and buggy stolen July 26. The plunder has been discovered in Chicago and the thief caught.

'Did' Hilton and William Kelle, the fellows who swindled Banker M. Kilgop of Berry on the "gold brick" game have been held for trial at Lansing.

William M. Gale, a merchant at Vestaburg, was arrested at Saginaw a few days ago charged with assaulting Annie Burling, aged 21 years, whom Gale brought from Detroit on the pretense of taking her to his home as a servant. Gale is married and 15 years old.

The greatest surviving figure of the Mexican war, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan of Mt. Vernon, O., was in Detroit a few days ago, en route to Duluth. This distinguished looking man is the last of the Mexican war generals, and was a famous major general in the rebellion. He was severely criticized for the blowing up of Cumberland Gap, but his nearest friends think he did a humane act in the interest of his men. He was in congress for many years and was once the caucus democratic nominee for speaker against Mr. Blaine. He has been prominently identified with the democrats for years, but is now out of politics.

Thomas Matthias fell on a sidewalk at Ypsilanti and broke his leg and now sues that city for \$5,000.

Thomas H. Nesbitt's barns and grain sheds, four miles from Flint, burned Aug. 7, with the season's crops. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, \$2,000. The fire, it is thought, was accidentally set by a tramp.

Prof. H. R. Pettengill, who has been an instructor in the agricultural college for the past four years, has been requested to resign on or before Aug. 20.

English capitalists are trying to get control of the Braastad iron mines near Ishpeming. This is the finest iron property in the Lake Superior district that English capital has been interested in.

Hillsdale county school inspectors vote unanimously against providing free text books.

The state fair buildings at Lansing are to be lighted by electricity and evening exhibitions are to be held.

The state W. C. T. U. requests all ministers in Michigan to preach on "The Physical, Mental and Moral Effects of Tobacco" Sept. 22. The bill that blue eyed "Jerry" Rogers got through the legislature last spring, prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to minors under 17, goes into effect Oct. 1.

The safe in the union ticket office at the corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, Detroit, was broken into the other night and about \$1,000 taken.

The Sixth Michigan heavy artillery held its annual reunion in Charlotte August 7. Following are the officers elected: President, Maj. Harry Soile of Ann Arbor; vice president, Capt. Edwards of Niles; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Milton Chase of Otsego. Albion was selected for the next year's reunion, to be held Aug. 20, 91.

Capt. A. V. Norton, ex-sheriff of Kent county, and one of the oldest residents of that county is dead.

William Dorrien of Pinconning, has sued the Michigan Central company for \$50,000 damages because the station agent at that place threw him out of the station building and broke his leg.

R. J. Margeran has been appointed light house keeper at Petite Point, off Au Sable. Port Huron business men are making an effort to have a district fair held annually at that place.

The state board of auditors has awarded the contract for the state printing to Robert Smith of Ithaca, and the stationery contract to Ithaca Bros. & Co. of Kalamazoo.

Prof. E. C. Anderson has been chosen professor of English at the Agricultural College to succeed P. O. Johnson.

"The children of Zion church of Grand Rapids has recently been reorganized, and all the objectionable features introduced by Paterson are abolished. There are no more "Eyes of Jehovah" nor "Handmaids of Christ." Ercommunication can be pronounced only by the congregation, and the bishopric is no longer retained.

Thomas Moriarty of Houghton, the main support of his aged parents, was drowned on the 8th inst.

Millions of fish were killed in the river at Iron Mountain by the dynamite which was exploded in the water in the attempt to find the bodies of the three young ladies who were drowned there a few days ago.

Frank Porter of Jasper was crushed to death the other day while repairing a reaper under which he had crawled, by the machine falling on him.

George Stevens, son of President Stevens of the First National bank of Niles, was shot and killed at Guthrie, Oklahoma, the other day by George Townsley. The two became involved in a quarrel over the ownership of a town lot. This is the first murder that has occurred at Guthrie since the opening of Oklahoma.

The governor has pardoned George N. Barnhardt, sent from Branch county in June, 1874, to state prison for life for criminal assault. Barnhardt, who was a reputable citizen, was convicted under pressure of great public excitement, and there has always been great doubt of his guilt. He has already served 15 years and the governor has decided to give him the benefit of the doubt and release him. This action was unanimously recommended by the pardon board.

Several prisoners escaped from the Cadillac jail the other night and are still at large.

Mary J. Reynolds has sued Detroit for \$20,000 damages. In her complaint Mrs. Reynolds says that in February last she fell down the west side of Shelby street between Congress and West Port, owing to a defective sidewalk. Mrs. Reynolds states that she kept a boarding-house, and that before the accident she realized there was a defect in the sidewalk.

A well dressed young man, who gave his name as Ben. Bond, and residence as Pelee, while trying to jump a freight train near Niles, Ohio, fell from a bridge over which the cars were passing, breaking an arm and badly spraining his ankle. He stated that his parents were in good circumstances, and a telegram to his home brought an answer that his father had started to him. He was taken to a hotel and cared for.

Calvin G. Townsend of Kalamazoo has been appointed principal clerk of the public lands in the general land office.

Deputy Sheriff Mat. Thomas of Partello Calhoun county, is in jail charged with stealing an officer.

John O. Becket, landlord of the Lake house in Bay City, has been arrested, charged with committing a criminal assault on Susie Williams, a 15 year old girl who stopped at his house.

While fooling with a revolver Sidney Wittsue of Jackson shot Michael Kissloff, causing serious and perhaps fatal injury.

The money raised at Battle Creek for the Johnstown sufferers has been turned over to a local charitable association.

Nathan S. Pinckney, cashier at the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern freight house in Grand Rapids is missing, and an overhauling of his cash account shows a deficiency of \$1,600.

Capt. George Carter, a resident of East Saginaw since 1857, died at the Pontiac jail Aug. 6.

Mrs. Matthe Westlund, wife of W. C. Westlund of the Grand Ledge Independent, died suddenly on the 5th inst.

Robert J. Roberts of Detroit was run over by a freight train and killed, near Green River, W. T., a few days ago.

Prof. Ferris will build a fine normal school at Big Rapids.

The secretary of the treasury has decided that foreign built cars may carry freight and passengers into the United States and return without the payment of duty. The decision was made on the request of the collector of customs at Detroit.

Andrew F. Densmore of Michigan, a \$1,000 clerk in the draughting division of the general land office at Washington, has been promoted to be chief of that division, at a salary of \$1,800.

S. Hines of Alvorston, Ohio, an agent for the Albion manufacturing company, was drowned at Devil's Lake, Lenawee county, Aug. 14. He was out boating with M. B. Treat of Alvorston, when the boat capsized. Treat managed to hold on to the boat, but Hines went down.

C. M. Hill has purchased the interest of his partners, L. D. Sanborn and J. Beard, in the saw mill and salt works of Sanborn & Hill, at Carrollton, for \$20,000. Mr. Hill will continue to saw and salt the close of the season to Duluth, where he has a large amount of timber, and will build a planing mill at the old stand to work in connection with his salt block.

Carl Anderson fell under the cars while attempting to board a moving train near Brooks, and was instantly killed.

Fire broke out in Getty's saw mill in Shelby the other day. The mill was destroyed and a large amount of lumber was also burned.

Five men were blown to atoms by an explosion at the Republic mine, near Lansing, the other day. The accident occurred in some unknown manner, although it is thought that one of the men who was lighting his pipe dropped a spark into an open box of dynamite. Two boxes of explosives were fired and a terrific detonation was heard for several miles around. Two of the men were strangers, having just arrived.

The bodies of the three young ladies who were drowned near Norway, were found on the 4th inst. by a professional diver from Marquette.

Dr. W. A. Ewing, a graduate of the medical department of the university, has been appointed sanitary superintendent by the board of health commissioners of New York. The position is one of great responsibility, and has a salary of \$1,800.

George C. Lawrence of Redford township has been appointed county auditor of Wayne county, vice Wm. Mahoney, deceased.

The contest for the judgeship of the second judicial district has been settled by the appointment of Quartermaster-General Labort of St. Johns. Gen. Labort will accept and resign his present office immediately after the state encampment. The quartermaster generalship will be tendered to Col. George M. Devlin of Jackson.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Arid Acres to be Reclaimed.

A syndicate of capitalists, including residents of Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids and Janesville, has been organized to develop a new scheme which will reclaim upward of 5,000,000 acres of arid and now useless land in North Dakota. The idea is to construct a canal from the Missouri river at Bismarck, 1,668 feet above the level of the sea, to Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, 900 feet above the level of the sea. Lateral canals are to be constructed by the various counties, and hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land reclaimed, while the present cultivated country will be wonderfully enhanced in value.

It May Be Cholera.

From June 20 to Aug. 5 there were 31 deaths in Whitehall, Ill. from flux, 27 of whom were children. A number of critical cases exist among the adults. Physicians are powerless to check the disease. The disease is epidemic at Warsaw, Ill. Sixteen deaths occurred in three days.

It is impossible to obtain reliable information concerning the epidemic. Physicians and undertakers refuse to show the death list or the list of patients.

The disease has appeared in Keokuk, Ia. Warsaw is threatened with Asiatic cholera.

A Village Destroyed.

At an early hour the other morning fire destroyed every manufactory in Ripley, O. It started in the furnace room of the Ripley mills and lumber company and burned the company's property, the Phoenix foundry, the Raders piano factory, the entire plant of the Ohio Valley piano company, and all but six dwellings on the square. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The amount of insurance is unknown.

Heard From Stanley.

The New York Herald's Zanzibar dispatch says, Stanley is coming down the coast with 5,000 men and a large and enormous quantity of ivory. The exact date of their arrival is uncertain.

The Germans are doing their utmost to create a disturbance in Zanzibar, and a rising against all Europeans is not only possible, but highly probable.

GENERAL.

The wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota will amount to about 50,000,000 bushels.

President Harrison thinks that the world's fair should be held in Washington.

Martin Burke was arraigned in Chicago on the 6th inst. for the murder of Dr. Cronin and pleaded not guilty.

Under order from the governor of Pennsylvania the employees to the number of about 80, who were under the immediate direction of the sanitary corps at Johnstown have been dismissed, and only three or four men will be kept on duty in the office of the state board of health. This turn of affairs is discouraging to Johnstown people who had hoped to see enough men put to work to clean out all the slums and take away the foul smelling rubbish everywhere.

A natural gas man in Pittsburg exploded on the 10th inst. and two men were instantly killed.

Great excitement prevails at Albany, Wis. on the Sugar river, over the finding of opals. They are found in clam shells between membrane and shell, and are of all sizes from a pin's head to a large sized pea and of all shades. Some have sold for as high as \$75 and \$100. Shipments estimated to be worth \$1,500 were made to Chicago in one day recently. Men women and children are taking and dragging the river in search of clams.

The Columbus iron company of Lancaster P. I., has increased wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton for puddling, and other wages in proportion keeping the promise made four months ago when the reduction was made. That when trade grew better they would increase.

John W. Hardee, for five years judge of probate of Tower county, Dakota, has robbed the county and several estates in his charge of about \$7,000, besides fleeing his friends of as much more. He is supposed to have gone to British Columbia.

County Treasurer Steadman of Yanton, Iowa, is short in his accounts \$11,700. He was retained a few months ago pending an investigation of affairs in his office.

J. Frank Cullom, a prominent young attorney of Minneapolis, and connected with the best families in the city is under arrest on a charge of forgery. The amount of his forgeries is \$20,000.

Four train robbers stopped a train near Crevasse, Texas, on the night of Aug. 7. They collected \$500 and several watches from the passengers and made their escape.

The Oswego worsted mills at Oswego Falls, N. Y., one of the largest institutions of the kind in this country, has been closed by creditors to whom the firm are indebted to the amount of \$121,000. Over 1,000 men are thrown out of employment. It is not thought that the suspension will last very long.

The commanding officer of the United States steamer Michigan has been ordered to be present with that vessel at Milwaukee during the national encampment G. A. R., Aug. 27-30, and take part in the naval sham battle and otherwise promote the success of the encampment.

At Bechtelsville, Pa., in the works where Thomas A. Edison's new invention, an iron ore separator, is being tested, Philip Dougherty, the engineer, met a horrible death. His clothing caught in one of the big belts and his body was drawn between two rollers through a space half an inch wide.

The necessary number of signatures for the opening of the Sioux reservation have been secured, and the government gets 11, 600,000 acres of land.

President Harrison has pardoned John B. Bartley and Dr. Stanley, each of whom was convicted of passing counterfeit coin, the former in Georgia and the latter in Indiana.

Spokane Falls, W. T., is to be rebuilt at once. Later estimates place the loss at \$12,000,000.

Prof. W. T. Harris of Concord, N. H., has been appointed national commissioner of education.

The election for state treasurer held in Kentucky on the 5th inst. resulted in a victory for the democrats.

It is said that five foreign professors will come to this country and assume their duties at the Catholic university in Washington, notwithstanding that Solicitor Hepburn has rendered a decision that they cannot come.

A number of prominent Japanese arrived in New York a few days ago. They came to study our system of government.

It is learned that nine vessels of the British fleet have been ordered to the Behring Sea to protect the seal fisheries.

Jake Kalrain, the pugilist, was arrested at Norfolk, Va. the other day, and will be taken back to Mississippi.

Twelve thousand men in Conneville coke region are idle. The strikers are quiet and peaceable, but determined.

Prof. R. C. Stanley, for 24 years connected with Bates college in Lewiston, Maine, died on the 5th inst.

The attorney-general of Ohio has rendered an opinion to the effect that where two or more railroads use the same railroad track, each railroad must pay one dollar per mile for the distance traveled.

Murat Halsted, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, who recently returned from a protracted sojourn in Europe, was given an enthusiastic reception by the republican club of Hamilton county the other night.

Thus far the Shipewas in Minnesota have ceded between three and four million acres to the government.

The case of E. L. Harper of the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati will be considered by the President on his return from Bar Harbor.

The Dow liquor tax reports for the first half of 1889, which have been received by the auditor of Ohio, show \$302,340.00 in the state, an increase of 115. The receipts to the revenue fund are \$22,000, an increase of \$5,000.

Colonel A. E. Jones of Cincinnati, who was murdered by his coachman, was an uncle of Robert J. Burdette, the humorist. He was a brother of Mr. Burdette's mother, and when the famous funny man was named, in the early days of long ago, it was Robert Jones—the middle name in honor of his uncle.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows meets in Columbus, O., in September. The local committees are hard at work making preparations for the grand event.

Judge Horton has decided to try the murderers of Dr. Cronin together. The prospects were anxious to secure separate trials.

Sunday, Aug. 4, was the quietest Sunday in Cincinnati since the first attempt at enforcing the Owen law was made. A few saloons carried on a side door business, but there were guards stationed outside that admitted only known persons. There were but six arrests, and no trouble of any kind has been reported.

The city of Urbana, O., has leased 260 acres of land near New Bremen at \$1.50 per acre and will drill for gas to be piped to that city. The land is in the wild territory.

FOREIGN.

Reports from Hay show that combatants are still fighting.

Members of the house of commons have taken up the cause of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman under sentence of death in Liverpool, and will make a strong appeal for her reprieve. The woman's friends claim that the jurors were biased by the charge of the judge.

The Japan Gazette says that about 100 persons were drowned, 12,000 washed away and about 200 acres of cultivated lands damaged in four of the seven cantons that suffered most from the overflowing of the River Chikugo, in Fukuoka-ken by the recent heavy rains.

Mrs. Maybrick, the woman on trial in London for the murder of her husband has been convicted. Mrs. Maybrick is a niece of Jefferson Davis.

The high court of the Order of Foresters of England, has granted the demands of the local courts of America to establish a subsidiary high court in this country.

Dr. Lagorio, a student of Pasteur, has located in Chicago for the treatment of hydrophobia according to Pasteur's method.

THE MARKETS.

THE OLD COTTAGE PORCH.

NATHAN D. UERNER.

Ah, few are the paintings, once fresh and bright,
 In memory's halls sublime,
 That are not discolored or blackened quite
 By the pitiless hand of time!
 But one there is which oblivion's torch
 Hath spared in that picture dome,
 And that is the vine wreathed cottage porch
 Of my boyhood's country home.
 The honeysuckles and rose vines sweet
 Soft sheltered it from the sun.
 It was my mother's favorite seat
 When her household work was done,
 And, with her sewing or darning, she
 Would hum to herself a song,
 While I was playing about her knee
 As glad as the day was long
 Before it the lawn sloped down to the brook
 Amid lowering oaks and limes;
 And my father, too, in his leafy nook
 Sought rest and his pipe betimes
 And his talk to my mother I bring to mind
 Of how happily, years before,
 He had led her, a bride, through that foliage
 Old porch to the cottage door.
 And often, too, as the night winds sung
 In the hush of the "altry" eves,
 When the crickets chirped and the fireflies
 "Strung"
 Their lanterns amid the leaves,
 His talk was of olden days,
 Whose breath I could vaguely feel,
 When those vines were stirred by the whirring
 Of his grandmother's spinning wheel.
 I remember, too, how I helped to bear,
 One after another, those
 Dear coffin-forms through the old porch
 To the churchyard's restful close,
 And soon after that, by stranger forms—
 Alone were the old seats filled,
 While I was breasting the world's dark
 Here and there, as destiny willed,
 But still his prayer that the day will
 Come,
 Though the seas now roll between,
 When ere with faculties weak and numb
 On the staff of old age I lean,
 Though winter freeze or midsummer
 scorch,
 I shall yet have the power to roam
 Back, back once more to the cottage
 porch
 Of my boyhood's country home
 —New York Mercury.

LINK BY LINK.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

BY MAURICE LEGRAND.

CHAPTER XXII.

IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

Most women's weak resolves, like reeds,
 will fly,
 Shake with each breath, and bend with
 every sigh,
 Mine, like an oak whose firm roots deep
 descend,
 Nor breath of love can shake, nor sigh can
 bend.

GUY DION.

SIX days passed. With the sev-
 enth her tormentor sought her
 again. His long absence had re-
 lieved her. She thought he would
 neither seek nor molest her more.

Had she known more of life, she
 would have known also, that
 stronger than the sweetness
 and endurance of love returned, is the
 pitiless pursuit of a love scorned.

She had besought and prayed her
 father to leave this place, but he
 sternly refused. She withheld herself
 from his nightly assemblies, and kept
 strictly to her own small dreary room,
 but she could not escape her foe when
 he chose that she should again see
 him. It was noon when he called,
 and her father summoned her to his
 presence. Then, ere she could leave
 the room, or utter remonstrance, he
 locked the door, and she found herself
 trapped and snared ere she was aware
 of it. Like an enraged lioness she
 turned on the man before her.

"Is it at your bidding I am treated
 thus?" she asked, in a voice that rang
 clear and cold as the blows of steel on
 iron.

He smiled—a cruel mocking smile
 that lashed her rage to the cold fury.
 "It is, you will not hear me by fair
 means."

"And so you use force—a manly
 action! but after the chivalry dis-
 played in warfare by your country-
 men, it does not surprise me that you
 have none left for women."

"You shall not anger me to-day,"
 he said coolly. "Be so scornful as you
 please. The lion's claw is preferable
 to the patte de velours sometimes."

"What do you want with me?" she
 asked abruptly.

"Much: but I would have you listen
 to reason in the first place. I fear I
 offended you on the last occasion we
 met. I have come to entreat your
 forgiveness."

"You are welcome to entreat it as
 long as you please."

"Without your granting it?"

"Yes."

"You are very truthful, at all
 events," he said, biting his lip angrily.

"That may be. I have not been
 educated in cities."

"But you must be friends with me,"
 he pleaded. "Listen and you will see
 how foolish you are to brave and defy
 my power. Do you know I could yield
 your father up to the government of
 his own country at any moment, and
 give him the fate of a deserter and a
 traitor? On your head would his blood
 be."

"To do so would be but in keeping
 with your conduct and character, she
 answered, calmly as ever, though

every vestige of color fled from her
 face at the terrible threat.

"And more," he said, slowly and
 sternly, with his ruthless eyes taking
 in every sign of emotion in the young
 face before him. "I will have your
 husband treated like a dog, till he
 dies a dog's death, and with his last
 breath curses your name as the giver
 of his tortures." Do you know what he
 believes you to be?"

The gray shadows of desperation
 fell over her, changing all her beauty
 into the chill, colorless repose of mar-
 ble.

"What villainess have you told him?"
 she demanded. He laughed aloud.

"Oh, I have touched you at last?
 Well, he thinks you what I have made
 you—the sharer of my wealth—the
 mistress of my heart."

A cry of agony thrilled from her
 very soul as she heard those horrible
 words. "You have told him that,"
 she cried. "What have I done that you
 should try me thus? But a few short
 months ago, I was a glad hearted, in-
 nocent girl, and now—oh, now—tears
 of blood could not wash away the
 memory of my sufferings! And with all
 I am innocent still. I have not done
 one wrong or shameful thing, and
 here you have made me in his eyes so
 vile, so infamous, that never again
 will his heart hold me one
 tender memory, one gentle thought.

"I am what my love for you has
 made me."

She threw herself at his feet in a sud-
 den paroxysm of weeping that shook
 her as a storm-blast shakes a sapling.

"Oh, for God's sake have mercy," she
 cried. "What have I done that you
 should try me thus? But a few short
 months ago, I was a glad hearted, in-
 nocent girl, and now—oh, now—tears
 of blood could not wash away the
 memory of my sufferings! And with all
 I am innocent still. I have not done
 one wrong or shameful thing, and
 here you have made me in his eyes so
 vile, so infamous, that never again
 will his heart hold me one
 tender memory, one gentle thought.

"You are a man—you had a mother
 once—can her memory not plead for
 me? What use would it be if I made
 myself the thing you wish—if for your
 wealth's sake I bartered my own sole
 possession? If you bought me as a
 slave who hates her owner and des-
 pises her slavery? For I loved once,
 but my love is all gone and given for
 all time, and never through the furth-
 est stretch of years I live, can I give
 it again. Oh, let me be, and spare
 him. Can you not sell your pity at
 my pleadings?"

"You will not sell your beauty at
 mine."

"Oh, God, I can not!"

"Try to spare his life!—Even to
 buy his release." At a word from you
 I will set him free. He may return
 to his own country in safety. So much
 I can do for him, at least. Will you
 not say the word, Ninette?"

"If you would only kill me," she
 moaned.

"Nay, that would be foolish, indeed,"
 he said, with the cold, cruel smile she
 hated. "You are young and beauti-
 ful, you have youth and passion, and
 even your strength will not be always
 strong. No, I can afford to wait,
 Ninette."

She rose and faced him with a des-
 pair terrible as death.

"I have told you I cannot love. What
 more do you seek?"

"To tame you, ma belle. You are
 wild now as a young fethered falcon.
 Well, like the falcon, I would have
 you tremble, and grow meek, and love
 the hand that has captured you unwill-
 ingly. You are reckless, proud, de-
 fiant—all these qualities charm me. I
 would not have them changed for
 worlds. You are foolish and unrea-
 sonable—otherwise you would not be a
 woman. Well, be it so. I am not
 angered, but I am resolved. Do what
 I wish, or you sacrifice both father and
 husband (you see I have learnt your
 secret) to your obstinate folly."

She looked at him silently, with a
 loathing and contempt that was elo-
 quent, though wordless, and for once
 made his face flush and his eyes sink
 before the haughty challenge of her
 own.

"I wonder if God made men," she
 said quietly. "I think it must have
 been the devil."

He laughed aloud.

"Men have thought the same of
 women, my dear, many a time."

"I doubt not, when such men as you
 exist."

"You are not very complimentary,
 ma belle. Be wise, Ninette, and yield
 ere it is too late. You cannot hold
 out—it is impossible—strong as you
 think yourself. You are a heroine,
 foolish, mad, just now. If your hus-
 band loved you I would not wonder at
 your obstinacy—but he does not—he
 hates and despises you."

"Oh, cease!" she cried.

"It hurts you to hear it? Of course.
 No woman likes to think she loves in
 vain," pursued the mocking voice
 of her tormentor. "Well, you are in-
 nocent, and you suffer all the shame
 and ignominy of guilt. What do
 you gain from constancy. This man
 believes you fled from the security of
 your home with a lover; that wearied
 of that lover you have now come to
 me! You see you gain nothing by
 your refusal. He will never believe
 your life guiltless though you swear
 it by every oath that ever bound lips
 to the truth. Surely you see your
 folly?"

"I see your folly. If my hatred
 could deepen, your words would sound
 its lowest depths."

"So be it," he said calmly, in no way
 shamed by her scorn. "I will give
 you six days to consider your decision.
 With the seventh I am here again."

But remember each day adds new tor-
 tures to your husband's life; his
 health is weak; his privation's great.
 You condemn him to a hard fate, and
 for what? the chimera of a virtue that
 none believe in—he least of all. What
 do you say?"

"What do I say?" she replied slowly
 as she turned her heavy piteous eyes
 on his hard and sufficing face. "I say
 this. I wonder no longer that women
 are now have found strength and will
 for murder," and she turned away as
 if indeed the deed she spoke of had
 already breathed its tempting to her
 soul.

He gave the preconcerted signal
 agreed on between Leon Monprat and
 himself, and the door opened to allow
 of her egress. Like a bird freed from
 its prison, she flew from the room and
 from the hateful presence of the man
 who had stolen from her life its last
 hope. But in her heart her choice
 was made.

"I wronged him once," she said,
 "but never again—never again." And
 threats and persuasions were alike of
 no avail, because of her great love.

CHAPTER XIV.

"CHARITY."

'Tis the first sacred nature gave to man,
 Each other to assist in what they can.

—Sir J. Denham

AT noon the next day, when Leon
 Monprat sought his daughter,
 she was nowhere to be found.
 In the darkness of the night she had
 fled, leaving for him only these words
 of farewell.

"You have betrayed me. Our bond
 is broken."

Startled and bewildered he stood
 there—the winter sunlight on his face
 —a fear he could not master stealing
 over his heart. "Gone—fled!" he
 muttered. "Heaven! what shall I do?"

He is so merciless, and I am utterly
 in his power. Even while he stood
 there a heavy hand was laid upon his
 shoulder, a harsh voice sounded in his
 ears.

"Is this your care? You have let
 her escape thus easily?" The French-
 man shook with a coward's fear in the
 grasp of his pitiless foe.

"I could not know," he murmured
 extenuatingly. "She said no word—
 gave no sign."

He laughed aloud. "You fool! as if
 she would. Your phantasm reed was
 stronger than you deemed, my friend.
 And now what are you going to do?"

Leon looked at the persecutor in
 helpless bewilderment. "Do?" he
 said. "What can I do?"

"Find her, of course. She cannot
 be hard to trace. She has not a friend
 here, her knowledge of the language
 is but slight. Gold will buy any se-
 cret—it has a thousand eyes. Ere to-
 morrow's sun has set I will bring you
 home information, or I am much mis-
 taken."

The Frenchman gazed at him as if
 fascinated. "Your power is wonder-
 ful," he said.

The Prussian laughed aloud. "Take
 you heed how you thwart, it my
 friend. If it had not been for your
 confounded folly this would not have
 happened. Never try and slip your
 head out of the noose as your fair
 daughter has done, otherwise it will
 be worse for you a thousand times than
 for her."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Run by a Parrot.

Mr. Brown had a "bird dog"—a
 very handsome hunter—and I must
 tell you how he was spoiled for
 hunting. It was so funny a circum-
 stance that his master always laughed
 when he told the story, although he
 was much vexed to lose so good a dog.

His housekeeper had a parrot given
 to her, and the first time the dog
 came into the room where the bird
 was he stopped and "pointed." The
 parrot slowly crossed the room and
 came up in front of the dog, looked
 him square in the eye, and then after
 a moment said, "You're a rascal!"

The dog was too much astonished to
 hear a bird speak that he dropped his
 tail between his legs, wheeled about
 and ran away, and from that day to
 this he has never been known to
 "point" at a bird.

Seasickness and Love.

A beautiful damsel was recently per-
 suaded by her admirer to elope, and
 the ardent pair fled in a sailboat from
 the wrath of pursuing parents. The
 lover grew sick with the washing of
 the waves, and at last succumbed,
 much to the disgust of the bride, who
 ordered the captain to turn the boat's
 head and let her land.

If more couples would try a sea
 voyage before marriage instead of a
 trip to Europe afterwards, there might
 be fewer unhappy marriages; for men
 or women look their worst when the
 horrible sickness of sea is upon them.
 —N Y Sunday Mercury.

Where They Might Economize.

Bagley—I hear that Mrs. Mosenthal
 has presented you with twins, Solo-
 mon."

Mr. Mosenthal—Yes, it was a fact,
 twin boys or I'm a liar."

Bagley—Must be quite an expense,
 eh?"

Mr. Mosenthal—Yes, but dere's
 von good thing I thought of. De same
 photograph will do for little Ikey or
 little Jakey; dey look so mooch alike."

A Romance of Courage.

A few miles distant from the old
 college town of Hanover, N. H., there
 is a farm-house that was once the
 scene of a midnight fracas, in which a
 pretty girl was the heroine, and a set
 of Dartmouth college boys a most
 amazed crowd. As it happens, the
 girl is now married to the ringleader
 in that escapade and they live very
 happily in a great city near the Atlan-
 tic coast, so the young woman must be
 called Jennie Smith merely to indicate
 that that was not her name.

It was in the autumn of 188—that
 the Dartmouth college sophomores,
 having got over being freshmen, de-
 cided that the new freshmen were ris-
 ing above their places in a way that
 was intolerable, and that a concerted
 system of hazing must be inaugurated
 to even up things. One of their chief
 objects of sophomore wrath was Gil-
 bert Smith, a big, good-natured fellow,
 who calmly refused to recognize in a
 sophomore anything superhuman.
 This Smith lived in the large farm-
 house on the road to Lyme. A few
 of the more daring sophs got together
 and voted to raid the farm-house and
 instruct Smith a little.

It was a black, chilly night when
 the band of regulators crept up the
 Lyme road toward the Smith farm-
 house. It was dark in the house, ex-
 cept one window, from which a light
 gleamed, as if to welcome friends in-
 stead of enemies. With no particular
 compunctions, however, the sopho-
 mores, after drawing over their head
 masks made of shirt-sleeves, stamped
 up the porch, and without knocking,
 filed into the sitting-room, where Jen-
 nie Smith sat reading alone. Anyone
 who has ever seen a shirt-sleeve mask
 will understand that the fiendish sight
 made the girl's pretty eyes fill with
 terror. But while asking what they
 wanted in as steady a tone as she could
 command, she knew what the answer
 would be.

"Where's your brother Gil?" was the
 gruff chorus.

"What do you want him for?"

"To teach him better manners,"

came the sepulchral reply.

"He is very sick in the next room,"

said the girl, pleadingly. "You

would not touch a sick man, would
 you?"

Had the expletive "Rats!" then been
 invented the students would have used
 it unanimously. As it was, they in
 various other ways expressed their
 conviction that the sickness was an in-
 vention to shield the big freshman,
 and they proceeded toward the cham-
 ber door with evident intention of
 opening it.

The young girl, with blazing cheeks
 and flashing eyes, went over to the
 door and stood there to bar the way.

"Stop!" she commanded, with both
 arms uplifted as if to ward off the
 whole world from the sick man with-
 in.

The students, still disbelieving the
 story of illness, though thoroughly ad-
 mired her bravery, pressed a little
 nearer, and one made as if to open
 the door. Quick as a flash the girl
 caught a big cavalry saber from the
 wall where it hung and lunged savagely
 at the masked figures. This time
 they fell back, but not before the cloth
 over the face of the foremost was
 dyed with blood from a cut in the
 cheek. This ended the hazing, for
 the boys valiantly begged her pardon
 and marched back to Hanover lost in
 admiration.

The husband of Jennie Smith, who
 was not Jennie Smith, wears a saber
 mark on his cheek to-day.—New York
 Press

Remedy for Noxious Gas.

A single plate of perforated zinc
 about a foot square suspended over a
 gas jet is said to retain the noxious
 emanations from burning gas, which is
 known to destroy many articles in a
 room and to vinate the atmosphere.

The Under Dog in the Fight.

Upon one of Boston's most fashion-
 able boulevards serenely sits a statue in
 bronze of William Lloyd Garrison. He
 is the same man whom a well-dressed
 mob at one time pursued through the
 streets of the city which his statue
 now honors, and the authorities were
 obliged to confine him in jail to pro-
 tect him from the fury of the mobbers.

Giordano Bruno, an Italian philoso-
 pher and heretic, was burned at the
 stake in 1600. After almost three hun-
 dred years his statue has just been un-
 veiled in Rome to the great acclama-
 tion of the people. For successive
 generations his name has been held in
 infamy and has become a favorite ap-
 pellation to give to dogs. Bruno, like
 many canine namesakes of his, was
 the under dog in the fight. So was
 Garrison, and so have been all the
 martyrs. We may trust the sympathy
 of the people to inevitably go to the
 bottom dog in the issue, but some-
 times it takes three hundred years to
 do so. Though the mills of God
 grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding
 small.—Yankee Blade.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES.

Information that May Prove of
 Value Some Day or Other.

What to do in case of emergency is
 an important subject and information
 on it should be either committed to
 memory or else so placed as to be
 easily available in times of need, says a
 letter in the New York News.

Burns of the eye by calcium or lime
 are not very common, yet it is useful
 to know how to treat them. In the
 event of lime getting into the eye or
 around the front of the eyelids it is
 well to remember, until the arrival of
 medical attendance, that in no case
 must water be used. Washing with
 vinegar will neutralize the caustic
 properties of the lime, and any frac-
 tional bits may afterward be removed
 by the use of a feather or camel's hair
 brush lightly applied—or if neither is
 at hand, by lumen forced to a point.
 Acute inflammation of the eye must be
 looked for after such an accident.
 Even with immediate medical aid the
 eye may be much damaged, but with-
 out it the organ may be sacrificed.

I would like to call attention to a
 remedy which possesses such wonder-
 ful therapeutic powers in the cure of
 almost all known wounds that it de-
 serves a place in every household. It
 is called iodoform and comes in the
 form of powder. It has no equal in the
 cure of chronic sores or ulcers, as well
 as cuts and wounds of all kinds. Its
 value as a remedy has been somewhat
 impeded by its odor, which is the only
 objectionable feature about it, but for
 the sake of a speedy cure this can be
 tolerated. It is used in all hospitals
 throughout the world and recommend-
 ed by the medical profession in every
 land. It is an ingredient of all ulcer
 ointments nowadays. It is best used
 in conjunction with some vehicle, such
 as vaseline in the proportion of one
 drachm of iodoform to one and a half
 ounces of vaseline. It is well to have
 it carefully and prominently marked
 "Poison, for external use only. Use it
 by spreading upon lint and bandage it
 to the wound twice a day. When re-
 moving, and before applying a fresh
 bandage, wash the wound thoroughly
 with warm water and soap."

As we are often placed in positions
 requiring assistance and perhaps
 thrown upon our own resources the
 following may be impressed upon the
 memory to advantage.

If scalded plunge the part in water.
 This relieves pain instantly and gives
 time for thought and composure.

An insect in the ear may be
 drowned out with tepid water—or
 killed by a few drops of sweet oil.

If anything hard gets into the ear
 double a stout horse-hair, place the
 head on one side, and drop the loup
 into the ear, move it about until it
 catches the object, and then draw it
 out.

In cases of poisonous bite suck the
 wound instantly, unless the mouth is
 sore.

If the throat bur is after swallowing
 a poison drink sweet oil. If you are
 falling asleep from a poison drink
 half a glass of water into which has
 been stirred a teaspoonful each of
 salt and common table mustard, and
 after vomiting, drink the strongest
 coffee and keep in motion until per-
 fectly awake. After any poison swal-
 low one or two raw eggs.

If smoke is suffocating you fall on
 the floor and crawl on your hands and
 knees.

In cases of insensibility in which
 there is loud snoring the person is
 seized with apoplexy. Raise the
 head, remove pressure from the
 neck. If the face is pale, and the
 breathing very low, it is a case of
 fainting. Place the body perfectly
 level and lower the head. The pa-
 tient will promptly revive. Nothing
 else is necessary.

Always remember that if you have
 health don't meddle with it. Avoid
 doctoring and drugs until a real ne-
 cessity for their use arises.

Ice Water Shortens Life.

Water for drinking purposes should
 never be below fifty degrees. We can
 almost always get it even in the hot-
 test weather as cool as this by letting
 it run a minute or two from any house-
 hold faucet, or drawing it from any
 country well. If not, there is no ob-
 jection to cooling it to the point men-
 tioned. The East India "monkey"
 which can now be had almost anywhere
 in this country, and by means of which
 the contained water is cooled by its
 own evaporation, answers the purpose
 admirably. I am quite sure that, if
 ice water should be generally discarded
 as a drink, the average duration of life
 would be lengthened and existence
 rendered more tolerable.—Dr. Wm. A.
 Hammond.

The Secret of Culture.—Miss Trav-
 ers—"Don't you think that going to college
 broadens one, Mr. De Smith? De Smith—
 "That depends altogether on how much you
 are sat on."—Burlington Free Press.

Northville Record.

E. R. REED, Editor and Prop'r.

FRIDAY, AUG 13, 1899.

NORTHVILLE VS WESTFALL.

(Continued from a first page.)
continued of and be substantially of
he firm due be issued upon complaint
as provided by law in criminal
cases, and by justice of the
peace.

The court in this case were
not to be bound by the provisions of
the law. The only remedy for the
violation of the ordinance was an
action in the court of law, and the
statute in this respect is in full
accord with the provisions of the
constitution of the state.

In the case of the statutes pro-
vided for the punishment of the
violation of the ordinance, the
court is of the opinion that the
provisions of the law are in full
accord with the provisions of the
constitution of the state.

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acquiesce in judgments of discharge
rendered upon verdicts found in a
trial upon the merits under such
powers as are conferred by this statute.
No new trial can be granted.
Scherwood, C. J. and Champlin and
Meise J. J. concurred.

Campbell, J.—The village of North-
ville pro- ce- ted defendant under an or-
dinance against saloon keeping, not in
divid form to recover a pecuniary penal-
ty, but on the claim that he might be
subjected to punishment, and the justic-
es before whom he was tried gave judg-
ment involving fine and imprisonment.
Upon appeal to the Circuit Court, de-
fendant was acquitted by a jury. The
village has undertaken to bring the
case now for review. Defendant claims
that the trial was final. If this is so,
there is no case here calling for any
further discussion.

The statute under which the village
prosecuted provides that where a pro-
secution of this sort is attempted it
shall be in accordance with criminal
procedure before the justice of the peace,
and must conform to them. This
course whether legally objectionable or
not, is adopted. It necessarily fol-
lows that the proceedings must be re-
viewed in the same manner as criminal
proceedings. There is no right of ap-
peal given to the prosecutor after ac-
quittal in any criminal case, and as
this case has adopted the criminal
procedure of accusation and trial, it
must be governed by the same rules,
and the acquittal must be held beyond
review by any process of review. It
will therefore be useless to consider
the case on this record we can-
not decide, and which, if we could de-
cide them, involve many inquiries that
would require much consideration and
therefore, discussion that in the pres-
ent case would be theoretical and un-
satisfactory.

The proceedings cannot be disturbed
and the judgment of acquittal should
be affirmed with costs.
Conc'd. CHAS C HOPKINS,
Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of
Wayne. ss: As a session of the Prob-
ate Court for said county of Wayne,
held at the Probate Office, in the city
of Detroit, on the sixth day of August,
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and ninety-nine, Edgar O.
Dunne, Judge of Probate. In the mat-
ter of the estate of STEPHEN PRATT, AN-
DECEASED. An instrument in
writing, purporting to be the last will
and testament of said deceased, having
been delivered into this court for prob-
ate. It is ordered that Tuesday, the
thirteenth day of September next, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate
Office be appointed for proving said in-
strument, and it is further ordered,
that a copy of this order be published
three successive weeks previous to said
day of hearing in the Northville Rec-
ord, a newspaper published and circu-
lated in said county of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DUNNE,
Judge of Probate.

DOUGLAS' GENTLEMAN'S SHOE
FOR GENTLEMEN.

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Chomains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions,
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Another wonderful discovery has
been made and that too of a lady in
this country. Disease fastened its clut-
ters upon her and for seven years she
withstood its severe test, but her vital
organs were undermined and death
seemed imminent. For three months
she coughed incessantly and could not
sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption
and was so much relieved on taking first
dose that she slept all night and with
one bottle has been miraculously cured.
Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. This
cure was made by Dr. King & Co., of Shelby
N. C.—Get a free trial bottle of A. M.
RANDOLPH, Druggist.

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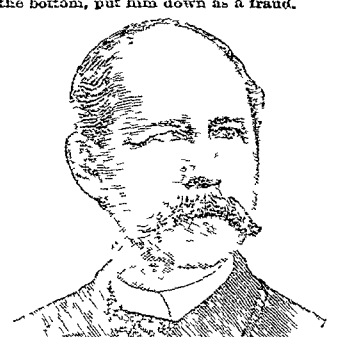
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Zachary T. Sweeney.

consul-general to Turkey, was born in Liberty county, Ky., in 1849, and is the younger of four brothers, all of whom are engaged in teaching the gospel, in connection with the Christian church in which his father and grandfather were preachers. When the boy was six years old his father moved to Macoupin county, Ill. Here he attended the public schools until the age of 15 when he entered a seminary at Scottsville, Ill., where he laid the foundation for a collegiate education, earning the money necessary for his living by teaching. In 1868 he became a student at Ashbury university, Illinois, pursuing his studies there for three years, serving at the same time as pastor of the church in Paris, Ill. In October, 1871 he was called to the pastorate of a church in Columbus, Indiana, where he is still working in the spiritual field, although he has in the meantime twice held a pastorate in Augusta, Ga. Recently Butler university, of which he is L. D., made him chancellor.

Lord Salisbury regards the vast preparations that have been made by different powers, as a great security for peace. So tremendous would be the issues involved in a war among the European powers that no one is willing to take the responsibility of hastening a conflict which all seem to regard as inevitable. Prince Bismarck's recent observation that he could not tell whether the German parliament would have any time next year to attend to legislation in the interests of labor reveals what the great statesman apprehends concerning the near future. For the present the Paris exposition serves as a truce. The representatives of science and art, industry and labor are pouring into the French capital from all portions of the civilized world, and in witnessing the mighty achievements of peace the minds of many are turned away from thoughts of war. As the exposition will continue till the close of the year there is no danger of a conflict before the spring of 1890. In the meantime England, France and Russia are increasing their armaments and poverty-stricken but ambitious Italy, is struggling to keep up with the war-like procession.

The treasury department has finally decided to interpret the alien contract labor law with considerable latitude. Experience in the past few months in the endeavor to enforce it to the letter has shown it to be very imperfect in many respects. Besides causing vexation to many people the law, if strictly enforced, is very liable to strain our friendly relations with both Canada and Mexico, against which countries it can be made to operate severely. Until congress shall have defined its powers more definitely, cases brought before the treasury department will be at once dismissed unless the evidence is sufficiently strong to support them when the complaint will be heard. This is a sensible rule, and will relieve the treasury officials of much annoyance and embarrassment.

The doctors of Bellevue Hospital, New York, say that more criminals were received from the three state prisons to be treated for insanity during the one year of enforced idleness among convicts than in any three years before. If the theory could but be impressed upon the people that idleness produces insanity, there would be less grumbling about hard work.

FARM AND HOME.

Tomatoes by the Acre.

Tomatoes yield the best crops in heavy loam, that will not pack of bake. The plants, except for early planting, can be raised out-of-doors, in garden beds. The ground should have a dressing broadcast of 800 bushels to the acre of good, well-rotted barn-yard or hog-pen manure, well and thoroughly plowed in and harrowed down. When the season is well settled, harrow the ground, and furrow out five feet each way, and put in plenty of fine, well-rotted manure at the crossing of the furrows, using about eight hundred bushels to the acre in the hills. Tread down well and cover with soil about three inches deep. Set the plants well down in the ground, pressing the soil well up to them. It is best to wet the plants when setting, as the soil adheres better. Keep the ground clean and loose with the cultivator and the hoe, drawing the soil or hilling them at each dressing.

Tomatoes are marketed by placing in crates holding a struck or Winchester bushel, made of two ends and one middle piece, each three-quarters of an inch thick, eight inches wide and fourteen inches long, with slats nailed on three inches wide, 22 inches long, and three-quarters of an inch thick. Good heavy mason's lath will answer for slats, leaving a space of one inch for ventilation between them. For a long distance from market they should be picked just as they begin to show a red tinge at the blossom end, but for near by they must be ripe or so they will be well ripened when they arrive in market. Care should be taken not to pack any cracked or wormy ones, as they spoil the rest and injure the sale of the whole. For Philadelphia market they are usually shipped in five-eighths stave peach baskets, covered with cloth, which are returned to the shipper.

Transferring Bees.

Mr. Heddon's mode of transferring bees is a good one, and is thus described by him. He says: "About swarming time I take one of my Langstroth hives containing eight frames of foundation, and with smoker in hand, I approach the colony to be transferred. First, I drive the old queen and a majority of the bees into my living-box. I then remove the old hive a few feet backward, leaving the entrance, placing the new one in its place, and run in the forced swarm. In two days I find eight new straight combs with every cell worked, and containing a good start of brood. Twenty-one days after the transfer, I drive the old hive clean of all its bees, uniting them with the former drive, and put on the boys, if they are not already on. If there is any nectar in the flowers, the colony will show you comb honey. About the queens I usually kill the forced queen as the bees run in."

I run them together as I would one colony in two parts. Now to the old beehive, of course there is no brood left, unless a little drone-brood and we have before us some combs for wax for some foundation, and some first-class landing wood.

If you have no method by which you can use a full hive of frames, of full sheets of foundation, running a full swarm into them at once, by all means procure it without delay.

Raising Grain.

One would think from the following that grain raising in the states had about come to an end because it can be raised on cheaper lands in the farther west. On the same principle why cannot the farmers of these same cheap lands raise also all the beef and butter needed by the nation at large and thus leave the farmers east of the Missouri high and dry and with their occupation gone? Some of the writers for the papers have surely gone clean daft.

Is it not a curious condition of things when a Wisconsin farmer keeps skimming over several hundred acres of land in a large farm, that would sell for \$50.00 per acre, raising wheat, rye, corn, oats, etc., to sell in competition with the grain raised on new cheap lands of the west, when he knows that all the land of the farm he makes a cent of profit on, is that part it takes to feed the live stock he keeps? When he counts every thing, he sees that if he did not have to pay taxes on the land he might as well open it to the commons, as to keep skimming it, raising small grain in excess of what his animals consume. We are bold to say that the only men who can afford to sell grain from their farms, are those who occupy cheap lands: those who are "hard up," and those who have not and cannot get the animals to consume their products.

Wheat As a Food For Sheep.

Dr. Voelcker makes public the results of experiments carried out in feeding sheep for the Royal Agricultural society, at Woburn, for the third

successive season. The object was to ascertain whether the use of cereals as additional food for sheep feeding turnips off the land was profitable, one of the most important points being that of ascertaining whether wheat could be given safely and economically. The result of the whole series of experiments showing underground wheat, at the rate of 1 lb. per day, is a perfectly safe food, and that at the prices of recent years, it pays better than any other grain. In one of the experiments, however, linseed and decorticated cotton-cake mixed proved superior to wheat. In some experiments with cattle a mixture of linseed-cake decorticated cotton-cake and a maize meal gave the best results. The experiments were made with English breeds of sheep, but we see no reason why the results would not be the same with the Merinos. But wheat should never be fed to excess.

Farm Notes.

It is much better to plant a seasonable crop than to plant what we have planned to plant out of season.

Every farmer ought to plant a small acreage of millet for the variety it affords in the winter feeding of stock.

If your soil is a limestone one, the plowing should be done in the fall, when every thing is favorable for plowing, as it leaves the soil upturned to the action of the weather.

No occupation is more conducive to health and happiness than tilling the soil. No one is less dependent on other producers, and no one is surer of the means of living, than the farmer.

On good soil, in a favorable season, one man can plow, plant and cultivate fifty acres of corn and do it well, but if kept out of the crop by rain until the weeds get a start, extra help should be had to do the work at once when the land dries off.

Cleanliness is the best preventive of poultry diseases. Rooms should be frequently cleaned in the summer and sprinkled occasionally with a disinfectant. Put a quart of a pound of sulphuric acid in a three gallon pail of water and sprinkle the roosts, walls and floor.

All the non-sitting breeds of hens lay white eggs, and all of them can fly over a high fence. The Houdan is probably the largest, and the Hamburg the smallest. They are excellent layers, forage industriously, and lay more eggs than the sitters, but are not quite as hardy in winter.

Leghorns and Brahmas can not thrive together. Have your docks uniform. When you send to a breeder for eggs of pure breed, remember that in that case "eggs are not eggs." It is the stock you seek, not eggs particularly. You can get eggs at home, but not stock of the kind you wish.

The Rural World has an idea that for all the diseases of domestic animals there is a cause, and that the surest and quickest road to a cure is in discovering and removing it. This is true with regard to all the creation, human and otherwise. It may be difficult to trace the cause, but be you sure that unless you do so, the remedy is much more problematical if not vastly more dangerous.

This matter of breeding horses is one of dollars and cents. The farmers of America are producers. If they breed right the market is supplied with what is wanted; if they do not, then the stuff sent to market really realizes the cost of transportation. It is not our business what people shall want, or how that want is to be supplied. The people will have what they want, but will go without rather than have that which is unfashionable. Our business is to supply the demand. If that is for a four-year old that can go in from three to four minutes, there is no good reason why we should not supply it if we can, and get a good profit on our produce. We take this to be self-evident.

The Household.

PARSNIP POTATOES.—Peel, quarter and wash as many potatoes as required, boil quickly in salted water until just tender, strain at once, and let them steam for a few seconds over the fire, add a liberal piece of butter, and let it melt over the potatoes. Then strain over them some finely chopped parsley, cover, and taking the handle with one hand and holding the lid down with the other, shake the sauce-pan so that the potatoes turn over a few times. Then dish at once. This is an excellent way of preparing old potatoes.

ICE CREAM CAKE.—Take the white of eight eggs, beat to a stiff froth, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one cup of corn starch, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar, sift flour, corn starch and baking powder, add the beaten whites of the eggs last. Bake in jelly tin. For the icing Boil four cups of sugar until it will candy, and pour

over the beaten whites of four eggs, and add one teaspoonful of pulverized citric acid. Stir until cold, and spread between layers.

GOOD BREAD.—To a good one half pint of milk and a good one half pint of hot water, a little butter or lard, one teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Dissolve one half cake of compressed yeast in one half cup of lukewarm water and add to the above. To this put thirty heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir and cut with a knife until the flour is worked in. Let it rise six or eight hours, or until light. Then give a short but vigorous kneading and put into pans. Let it stand an hour or thereabouts. Bake one hour.

FRENCH ROLLS.—One quart of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, two cups of milk, one-half cake of compressed yeast, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter. Rub the butter into the flour, add the eggs beaten light, and the milk. Add the yeast cake dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of warm water. Knead well five minutes. Let it rise over night, and in the morning mould into oval rolls. Place these in a pan just touching each other, and let rise again. Cut each across the top with a knife and bake.

A PASTE THAT WILL KEEP.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream. Carefully beat up all the lumps. Stir in half a teaspoonful of powdered rosin. Pour on the mixture a teacup of boiling water, stirring it well. When it becomes thick pour in an earthen vessel. Cover and keep in a cool place. When needed for use take a portion and soften it with warm water. It will last at least a year. If you wish it to have a pleasant odor stir in a few drops of oil of wintergreen or cloves.

How To Cook BEEFSTEAK.—Heat the frying pan quite hot. In this put the steak, previously pounded. No butter, no grease, remember, nor salt. Allow the steak to merely glaze over, then turn it quickly over, turning it several times until it is done. Do not cook it over three or four minutes. When it is done lay it on a warm platter, butter and salt it, and you will find it delicious and juicy. Allow the steak to heat but a moment on each side sears it over and retains all its sweet juices, and salting it at the last moment while on the platter draws out its juices.

A True Story in Rhyme.

"Where is the baby, grandma?"
The sweet young mother calls
From her work in the cory kitchen,
With its dainty whitewashed walls
And grandma leaves her knitting
And looks for her all around,
But not a trace of a baby dear
Can any where be found.

No sound of its merry prattle,
No gleam of its sunny hair,
No patter of tiny footsteps,
No sign of it any where,
All through the house and garden,
Far out into the field,
They search every nook and corner,
But nothing is revealed.

And the mother's face grew palid,
Grandmother's eyes grew dim,
The father, gone to the village,
No use to look for him
And the baby's lost "Where's Rover?"
And the mother chanced to think
Of the old well in the orchard
Where the cattle used to drink.

Where's Rover I know he'd find her,
"Rover!" In rain they call,
Then hurry away to the orchard
And there, by the moss grown wall,
Close to the wall lies Rover,
Holding to a baby's dress,
Who was leaning over the well's edge
In perfect fearlessness.

She stretched her tiny arms down,
But Rover held her fast,
And never seemed to mind the hooks
The "navy bars" feet cast
So spitefully upon him,
But wagged his tail instead,
To greet the frightened searchers,
While naughty baby, said

"Here's a little dirl in the water;
She's dust as big as me.
Mamma, I want to help her out
And take her home to tea,
But Rover, he won't let me,
And I don't love him Go
Away, you naughty Rover,
Oh, why are you crying so?"

The mother kissed her, saying,
"My darling, understand,
Good Rover saved you life, my dear,
And see! he's your hand!"
Kiss Rover!" The baby struck him,
But grandma understood,
She said: "It's hard to thank the friend
Who thwarts us for our good."

Knocked Down a Horse.

A telegraph lineman fell from the cross-bar of a pole at New Haven, and, after descending twenty-five feet, struck astride a horse that stood below. The horse was knocked down, but the man escaped with slight injuries.

Omaha parent—"Well, my son, how are you getting on at college?" Omaha youth—"Just splendidly. I've only made one error in the last three games of bad have played."—Omaha World.

How Rockets are Made.

Rockets are made for three purposes; for signalling; for decorations or celebrations; or as projectiles, in war. For signals, the charge consists of 12 parts of niter, 2 of sulphur, and 3 of charcoal. The ornamental, or decorative, rocket is the one we see used on the Fourth of July, and the composition of which it is made comprises 122 parts of meal or finely pulverised powder, 80 of niter, 40 of sulphur, and 50 of cast-iron filings.

The main part of the rocket is a case, made by rolling stout paper, covered on one side with paste, around a wooden form, at the same time applying considerable pressure. The end is then "choked," or brought tightly together, with twine.

The paper case thus made is next placed in a copper mold, so that a conical copper spindle will pass up through the choke, and the composition is then poured in and packed by blows of a mallet on a copper drift or packing-tool made to fit over the spindle. The top of the case is now closed with a layer of moist plaster-of-paris one inch thick, perforated with a small hole for the passage of the flame to the upper part, or "pot." The pot is formed of another paper cylinder slipped over and pasted to the top of the case and surmounted by a paper cone filled with tow. The "decorations" are placed in the pot and are scattered through the air when the flame, having passed through the aperture of the plaster, reaches a small charge of meal powder, placed in the pot. The stick is a piece of pine wood, tapering, and about nine times the length of the rocket. It is to guide the rocket in its flight. The decorations in the pot may be "stars," "serpents," "marrons," "gold-rain," and so on. "Marrons" are small paper shells filled with ground powder and pinned with quick-match. "Serpents" are small cases about 1/2 inches in diameter in which is a composition of 3 parts niter, 3 sulphur, 16 meal powder, 1 charcoal. This composition is driven in the case, the top of which is closed by plaster-of-paris, having a small aperture through which passes a piece of quick-match.

—Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A., in St. Nicholas

A Lightning-Proof Pig.

Lightning nearly broke up house-keeping for Josiah Buell in the skyward-tilted old town of Hebron, Conn., a few days ago. A fussy bolt climbed into his home through his chamber window, skipped down the back stairs with an ease born apparently of familiarity with the premises, tore off four slabs of plaster from the kitchen wall, lifted a door off its hinges and laid it carefully on the floor, removed six covers from the range, opened the pantry-door and set the pieplates whirling, and then whisked out to the pig-pen. There were four persons in the house, and not one suspected that electricity had dropped in for a social call until Josiah visited the kitchen. A few minutes later he went to the pig-pen. His 300-pound Chester county pig lay on its back, its legs uplaid and quivering, but the pig, like the New York car-driver, was not to be knocked out by 1,000 volts of crude lightning, and soon it got up and gazed at Josiah reproachfully. The bolt that the pig had successfully withstood knocked the pig-pen into splinters. Mr. Buell has very little confidence in electricity as an agent of capital punishment.

The Princess de Metternich.

Princess de Metternich will visit Paris soon. Very seldom does she come, because Parisian society is not what it was before 1870. It was the princess who found Worth, it was she who made Virot the fashion. She was spoken of in the salons, in the clubs, in the newspapers; and a witicism without an owner was always attributed to the princess de Metternich. She played, she danced, she sang French songs and Viennese songs, but talked so wisely and so well that an old philosopher said of her. "The woman is a marvel, she is wisdom itself concealed by a mask of jollity."

Crazed by Spelling.

Probably the queerest character that has been received in the asylum at Milledgeville, Ga., recently is a young fellow brought from Walker county. The subject of his derangement is spelling, and it is said he went crazy during the spelling bee craze several years ago. He uses the same letters for spelling any word given him, and invariably pronounces the result of his babbling "assaetida." When given a word to spell he throws open his mouth and yells at the top of his voice: "Ba ba, ya ya, ga ga, fa fa, di di, 'assaetida.'" He can be seen most any time about the yard spelling for the amusement of the crowd, who generally award him a chew of tobacco for his effort.

SPokane Falls Destroyed.

The Flourishing City Laid in Ruins.

Loss Reaches Into the Millions.

The entire business portion of Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, with the exception of one mill, was destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 7. The loss will reach \$1,000,000. The fire started in a lodging house on Railway avenue. A large number of frame buildings and several grain elevators were near the lodging house, and soon after the fire broke out they were ablaze. A strong wind was blowing toward the city at the time, and the blaze was soon beyond the control of the firemen. The flames leaped from street to street, and nothing could be done but let the flames have their own way until they reached the river and then endeavor to prevent the fire from reaching the buildings on the opposite side. The flames swept through the city and one business block after another was consumed, everything being burned to the water's edge.

The fire department was stationed on the other side of the stream and prevented flying timbers from setting fire to the buildings there. Only a few dwellings were destroyed as the residence portion of the city was not visited by the fire.

The burnt district includes all that part of the city from the Northern Pacific railway to the river and from Lincoln to Washington streets.

Several persons are known to have perished and several more were injured by leaping from windows. Charles Davis of Chicago, a guest at the Arlington house, was awakened by flames breaking through the door of his room on the third floor. He jumped from the window and was smothered by a blanket and died a few minutes later. A woman, whose name is unknown, leaped from the second story of the Pacific hotel and was killed.

The fire spread with such astonishing rapidity that it is believed that many were cut off before they were aware of their danger. A dozen large buildings were blown up with giant powder, by order of the mayor, but even this proved futile. The Northern Pacific railroad is probably the heaviest loser, the magnificent new freight warehouse being destroyed. Their loss, including freight burned, will reach about \$1,000,000. All provisions and supplies were being burned and many families were much suffering for several days. Appeals for help have been sent out, and Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and several neighboring towns have already responded.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN TEXAS.

About \$2,000 Secured From Mail and Express Cars.

Six masked men stopped the Fort Worth & Denver mail and express, south bound, between Cheyenne river tank and Tuscola on the morning of Aug. 7. Three men got on to the locomotive and commanded the engineer to pull over. From the passenger coaches which had been detached, the robbers and left under guard of the three. After going a half mile they compelled the engineer to get off the locomotive and fetch a pick to force open the door of the express car. Express Messenger Marsh closed the door to his car and put out the lights, first secreting all the express packages but three. The robbers ordered him to open the car and fired into it. The engineer hammered away with his pick until he got the door partially opened, when a torch was pushed into the opening and a revolver poked in and pointed at Marsh, who was told to open up or be killed. Marsh opened the door and the three packages were stolen, but the fourth package containing money was very little was secured. The robbers then went to the mail car and compelled Route Agent Wolcott to open his car. He had hidden all his registered matter but one letter under a sack and turned the lights out. The robbers got the one package and then opened the mail pouches and scattered the contents over the floor. After doing the work, the ordered the engineer to put out the torch and pull out.

When they left the authorities in the neighboring counties were notified and are in pursuit. It is said that the total amount stolen is less than \$2,000. The passengers were greatly frightened, but not one of them was molested in any way.

THEY INDORSE TANNER.

Pennsylvania Republicans Meet in Convention.

The Pennsylvania republican state convention met in Harrisburg on the 7th inst. After the usual organization Henry K. Boyer of Philadelphia, was nominated by acclamation for state treasurer. Mr. Boyer accepted a bribe of \$100,000. The platform adopted the Chicago platform, repudiates the victory of 1888 because it was fought on a Pennsylvania platform and under a Pennsylvania leader. It indorses the administration of President Harrison, declares in favor of liberal pensions, and commends the friendly liberality of Commissioner Tanner and declares that the republican party has fulfilled all its obligations to the prohibitionists by having provided the machinery for submitting the question to the people of the state. It commends the administration of Gov. Beaver and advocates such legislative action as will best furnish permanent relief to the Johnston sufferers. In conclusion, the platform expresses regret at the death of Gen. Simon Cameron.

Two Gigantic Trusts.

Reports are in circulation that the American sugar trust have about completed negotiations with an English German syndicate to get the sugar markets of the world under one supreme control. The plan includes the bonding, for a short term, of all the principal sugar plantations of Cuba, the Philippine islands, Java and Mauritius, which would place the main sources of the raw supply under the control of the syndicate.

Advices from Pittsburg say a gigantic trust to control the manufacture of glassware is being organized, and that the principal factories of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia will be included in the combination. The headquarters will be in Pittsburg, and all the manufacturers of that city have joined in the movement.

National Grocers' Association.

The National Grocers' association was organized in New York a few days ago by the election of Richard Dymond of William Glenn's Sons, Cincinnati president. The board of directors consists of Wm. W. Crumpton, New York, B. W. Andrews, Philadelphia, Chas. Higgins, Chicago, treasurer, W. J. Seaver, Jr., Boston; secretary, F. W. Imbusch, Milwaukee.

The objects of the association are to remedy the evils of the increased facilities of production and distribution, which have resulted in the extreme development of the law of competition, and in this turn in abuses of the trade. It is claimed not to be a trust, but an association founded on the principle that no goods should be handled and sold without a margin of profit.

Foreign capitalists are trying to buy up the cotton mills in this country.

FRENCH SLEEPING CARS.

Abominable and High-Priced Accommodations for Unhappy Travelers.

The charge for a bed in the sleeping-cars from Basle to Calais, says the London Standard, is about 19 francs and from Basle to Paris, for some occult reason, 7 francs more. By one of those extraordinary arrangements that can exist only in countries where nobody trusts anybody, and everybody is suspected by everybody else, even the unfortunate traveler who has hired a bed at 9-15 is not allowed to turn into it till 11 30; the reason assigned being that at the French frontier the "small baggage" must be examined, and if people were allowed to "turn in" before the examination took place there is no saying what amount of tobacco and laces and the rest of it might not be secreted in or under the bed by the tourist or by the servants of the sleeping company. When, however, the conventional ceremonial of affirming that you have "nothing to declare" has been gone through and your dressing bag has been defaced by hieroglyphics in white chalk, then the operation of bed-making in the wagon-lits commences. Any one who has watched it will be disposed to exclaim, with Macbeth, "Sleep no more." In a small and sometimes filthy den narrow cushions and hard pillows of hoar antiquity are perfunctorily covered with a shabby rug and sheet, and under a covering of a similar character the traveler who has paid more than £1 for this extraordinary indulgence is invited to betake himself to slumber. If he happens to have a traveling companion they can procure the luxury, such as it is, of privacy, though one of them, on the Dogberry principle, must needs sleep on the upper shelf, which is an experience several degrees more painful than lying on the lower one. If the number of passengers be not equal to the number of beds they will be able, by bribing the person in charge, to get a four-bed compartment and thus both will avoid the torture of being suspended from the ceiling.

As a rule these vacant compartments are to be had by "tipping" the duty official in charge of them and thus, perhaps, for 25 shillings apiece two people can secure the mitigation of misery we have described. One of the main inducements to many people to have recourse to a wagon-lit is the belief that at any rate in the morning they will be able to have "a good wash" and will thus emerge from the train the simulation of a civilized being instead of an unwashed, unkempt, unshaved savage. Morning throws a fuller light on this pleasing anticipation. As some of our correspondents point out the "lavatory" arrangements in the sleeping cars between Basle and Calais and between Basle and Paris are abominable beyond description, and can not be tuned to the slightest account by any one of the most ordinary fastidiousness.

A Chiroprapist Has His Say.

Year before last I had two women patrons to one man, said a chiroprapist. "But last year and so far this year, the falling off in the former patronage has been more than one half. But there has been no decrease in the number of my male customers. How do I account for all this?" Easy. Fashion in shoes is responsible for it. A year and a half ago the high, narrow French heels were the fashion in women's shoes, and they are the best friends a chiroprapist can have. They are regular and rapid breeders of corns. No woman can have a pair of such shoes long without looking up a corn doctor. But the low flat heel is now in fashion. If the rest of the shoe fits the foot, these heels are the natural enemy of corns, and the chiroprapist has to suffer. It is generally believed that women are more vain of their feet than men are of theirs, but my experience has shown me that quite the contrary is the fact. Men will insist on making their foot look small, and any shoe that will do that is the fashion for them. The narrow-toed or "toothpick" style of men's shoes, worn now as much as ever, will always insure the corn doctor a living, especially if the shoes are patent leather. A patent leather shoe, for some reason, will call a corn into being much quicker than an ordinary leather shoe.

The fellows who don't have corns

are those who wear roomy-toed shoes. But they mustn't be too large. A shoe too large is as bad as one too small. An over sized shoe makes corns on the bottom of the foot, and they are the worst kind. The late war was the greatest corn-curer ever known. I never knew of a single case of a soldier in that war who suffered from corns, and I was all through it. If a law should be passed that no shoe should be worn in this country but the pattern army shoe of the rebellion, the corn doctor's occupation would be gone."—New York Sun.

A Lucky Finn.

Duluth (Minn.) Tribune, July 18. William Dalquist is the name of a lucky Finlander who at present is a day laborer in R. A. Gray's saw mill at the West End. The fact is, William, who has been in this country some six years or more and who has been a hard worker all his life, is one of the lucky persons who drew a "plum" at the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery held on June 15 last, he holding one-fourth of ticket "41,007," which drew the capital prize of \$600,000. When Mr. Dalquist was made aware of his good fortune by a statement in the Tribune that that number was the lucky one, he was overjoyed beyond measure and was the recipient of many congratulations from his numerous friends and at the same time not a few were envious of his good fortune. Mr. W. A. Foote immediately offered Dalquist \$14,500 for his little slip of paper, but William thought he would do his own cashing and thus save the \$200, which he has done. As soon as he can make arrangements he will at once proceed to Finland, where his father and mother who are poor people, live. The \$15,000, Mr. Dalquist says, will be more than enough to keep his parents, himself and one of Finland's fairest daughters (which latter was said with a slight distortion of his facial muscles, tending to a smile) for the rest of their days.

Less goods than common is used this year

in the manufacture of bathing-suits, remarks a fashion paper.

Official and estimated returns from every county in the state of Pennsylvania show that the prohibition amendment was defeated by 188,449 majority.

It is reported that very stringent orders have been issued to the Canadian fishery protection fleet, and violations of the law by American vessels will subject them to prompt seizure.

Information received by the Canadian government states that mackerel have struck into North Bay in large numbers. The mackerel are said to be large, and are fetching good prices in the local markets.

For the first time in twelve years dark hair is said to prevail in Vassar's graduating class. Every day seems to bring some new trial to the "favoring blondes," as a southern periodical pathetically characterizes them.

Reports from all but twelve counties in Pennsylvania show a majority of 146,974 against the amendment providing for the repeal of the fifty cent poll tax qualification. The majority against it will be still further increased.

A resident of Seattle offers to give \$20,000 towards a new town hall if they will rename the place. He suggests Edinburgh, but is not particular if they call it Smith City. Anything but Seattle, which is the Indian name for dry bones.

A Connecticut woman is suing her neighbor for damages for putting up fly screens. She claims that the flies which cannot get into the neighbor's house on this account will come to hers, and she will thereby have double the usual number.

A case, which is believed to be a yellow fever, is reported at Brooklyn, N. Y. The sick man is Dr. Duncan, surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship Colon, who was stricken with illness when five days out from Aspinwall on the last voyage.

Three hundred delegates to the World Sunday School Convention, which will be held in London on July 2, 3, 4 and 5, have sailed from New York on the Bohemia. The delegates are from every state in the Union, and many of them came from different parts of Canada.

The bill classifying the clerks in first and second class positions has placed the officials of the department in a dilemma. Its enforcement will reduce some salaries in the New York office from \$2,000 to \$1,400, and threatens to demoralize the service in that and other large offices.

It is reported that Frank J. Kastner's brewery at Newark, N. J. with an output of seventy thousand barrels a year, has been sold to a syndicate for \$300,000. J. Ballantine & Sons have published a card advising that they have sold, or have an idea of selling, their large brewery interest in Newark.

Upon the recommendation of the civil service commission the President has amended rule 10 of the civil service rules, so as to do away with the limitation of one year within which reinstatement may legally be made to officers within the classified service so far as it affects ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Between 200 and 300 persons were standing on a frame structure, forty feet high in Philadelphia the other evening, obtaining a free view of the "Fall of Babylon," when the roof collapsed, hurling nearly half of them to the ground. A large number were injured. Three received broken bones and were otherwise seriously hurt.

Governor Hill of New York has vetoed the compulsory education bill, because it is "unnecessarily offensive in its invasion of the liberty of the citizen and in its interference with the control of parents over their children," and because it exempts no emergency of sickness from the compulsory requirement. He claims that the bill is loosely drawn and that the proposed truants' home would be a costly experiment.

The barrier boat in which Professor C. D. Graham, the whirlpool rapids navigator, intends to go over Niagara Falls early in July is being shaped 11 feet long, 8 1/2 feet across the center and two feet across the ends. It has 24 iron hoops encircling it and five running lengthwise. The boat is divided into three compartments and in the ends are air chambers. The foolhardy navigator intends to place himself in the center. There is a manhole on top which the occupant closes after he gets into the boat.

Among the most interesting fetes during the French exhibition will be the international gymnastic feat at Vincennes. It will be a monster athletic demonstration, no fewer than 12,000 gymnasts, French and foreign, taking part in it. They will be lodged in tents extending from the chateau to the Polygone. France will be represented by 450 soldiers Belgium by fifty two, and Switzerland by forty, while Italy, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Luxembourg, and other nations will send their crack bands.

What wrought the change? This woman's is ruddy with a rose's grace. Her eyes are bright. Her heart is light. Ah, truly, 'tis a goodly sight. A few brief months ago her cheek Was pallid and her step was weak. "The end is near," For her, I fear.

Sighed many a friend who held her dear. I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend knew whereof she spoke, for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman, and for having given this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a-dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

A German photographer, Anshuetz of Lissa after some years' experimenting in photographing the flight of cannon balls, has at last succeeded in obtaining photographs of the trajectory of balls moving at a velocity of only the ten thousandth part of a second.

August 6th and 10th, Sept. 10th and 24th, and Oct. 8th the Great Northern & Missouri Valley Railroad Co., "The North-Western Line," will run a series of Harvest Excursions to points on that line in Nebraska, The Black Hills and Central Wyoming at one half regular rates, and if you desire some further information communicate with J. R. Buchanan, Gen. Pass Agent at Omaha, Nebraska, who will fully advise you.

Have you tried Tan's Punch Cigars?

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

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If Dobbin's Electric Soap is what so many people insist it is, you cannot afford to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can decide for yourself very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

Jeffrey Hudson was only 15 inches tall when he made his first appearance before the king of England, served up, it is said in a cold pie.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds, does it, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

John de Estraz, of Mechlin, who lived in 1592, at 40 years of age had a long beard, and was but three feet in height.

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Leprosy in the East.

The discussion consequent upon the increase of leprosy in the east tends to serious conflicts of opinion regarding its cause. One authority declares it to be beyond question the result of a hot and damp climate, another says that it comes from bathing when in a state of perspiration; a third from sitting in a draught, a fourth says that it is hereditary, a fifth that it is contagious, and so is caught like small pox or scarlet fever, and another accepts the sentiment of the ancient Jews, and asserts a belief in its being a punishment from sin.

The Old Was Better.

There is something exquisitely touching in the experience of an aged and eminent lawyer who had built himself an elegant house in the fashionable suburb of Reading, Pa., and moved into it a fortnight ago, only to move back again last week.

The new house was magnificent, but it was not home. The old was better, and the whole family longed for their planned comforts. With rare courage they dared the ridicule of their neighbors, confessed their love of home, turned their backs on novel splendors, and sought their old home, and are happy. Many there are who have the experience that immolated the family to turn their backs on the novelties of wealth, but few there are who have the courage to act on their convictions and exchange the shadow for the substance.

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by druggists, 75c.

What wrought the change? This woman's is ruddy with a rose's grace. Her eyes are bright. Her heart is light. Ah, truly, 'tis a goodly sight. A few brief months ago her cheek Was pallid and her step was weak. "The end is near," For her, I fear.

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The new house was magnificent, but it was not home. The old was better, and the whole family longed for their planned comforts. With rare courage they dared the ridicule of their neighbors, confessed their love of home, turned their backs on novel splendors, and sought their old home, and are happy. Many there are who have the experience that immolated the family to turn their backs on the novelties of wealth, but few there are who have the courage to act on their convictions and exchange the shadow for the substance.

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by druggists, 75c.

What wrought the change? This woman's is ruddy with a rose's grace. Her eyes are bright. Her heart is light. Ah, truly, 'tis a goodly sight. A few brief months ago her cheek Was pallid and her step was weak. "The end is near," For her, I fear.

Sighed many a friend who held her dear. I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend knew whereof she spoke, for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman, and for having given this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a-dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

A German photographer, Anshuetz of Lissa after some years' experimenting in photographing the flight of cannon balls, has at last succeeded in obtaining photographs of the trajectory of balls moving at a velocity of only the ten thousandth part of a second.

August 6th and 10th, Sept. 10th and 24th, and Oct. 8th the Great Northern & Missouri Valley Railroad Co., "The North-Western Line," will run a series of Harvest Excursions to points on that line in Nebraska, The Black Hills and Central Wyoming at one half regular rates, and if you desire some further information communicate with J. R. Buchanan, Gen. Pass Agent at Omaha, Nebraska, who will fully advise you.

Have you tried Tan's Punch Cigars?

In Edison's laboratory are samples of almost every known substance. During the progress of the experiments with the incandescent electric light all manner of material was used for the carbon filament. Finally the strands of one particular variety of bamboo was found to be the best. Edison owes his success to the patient investigation of substances suited to the strain to be put upon them.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

The streets of Pekin, China, are described by a traveler as composed of dust a foot or more deep when the weather is dry, and of mud from one to three feet deep when the weather is wet. The sewage of the city is dumped in the streets, which are higher in the middle than on the sides. Between the mud, the dust and the indescribable stench, the place is obnoxious to any one with any refinement at all.

If Dobbin's Electric Soap is what so many people insist it is, you cannot afford to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can decide for yourself very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

Jeffrey Hudson was only 15 inches tall when he made his first appearance before the king of England, served up, it is said in a cold pie.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds, does it, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

John de Estraz, of Mechlin, who lived in 1592, at 40 years of age had a long beard, and was but three feet in height.

Grand Harvest Excursions.

William via the Wabash line to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Dakota, Colorado and all parts of the west, on August 20, September 10 and 21 and October 10. Rate one fare for round trip for particulars apply to nearest Wabash ticket agent.

The remarkable Chinese dwarf Chemah is now 35 years old, while his height is just 25 inches.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Encouraged as a health and pleasure resort, the Watering Place Hotel in the west. The water is positively curative of kidney and liver diseases, dyspepsia, diabetes, rheumatism, and all blood and nerve diseases, etc.

For hand-some, illustrated descriptive pamphlet, apply to F. Chandler, G. P. & A. A. Wabash Line, St. Louis, Mo.

The Post-Mortem Would Settle It.

A Scotchman was so seriously ill that a consultation of physicians was called, but even the combined skills and knowledge of the M. D.'s seemed baffled in determining for a certainty the sick man's ailment. After the physicians had left the patient turned to his attendant, a fellow countryman, and asked "Sandy, dinna they say what was the matter wi' me?" "Naw, no," they dinna ken yet, was the reply, "but the post mortem will settle it."

Leprosy in the East.

The discussion consequent upon the increase of leprosy in the east tends to serious conflicts of opinion regarding its cause. One authority declares it to be beyond question the result of a hot and damp climate, another says that it comes from bathing when in a state of perspiration; a third from sitting in a draught, a fourth says that it is hereditary, a fifth that it is contagious, and so is caught like small pox or scarlet fever, and another accepts the sentiment of the ancient Jews, and asserts a belief in its being a punishment from sin.

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J. A. Johnson, Medina

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